## THE PRESIDENCY.

Semi-Official Announcement of the Democratic Executive Committee.

Seymour and Blair Not to be Withdrawn.

No Surrender of Men or Principles.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1868. The chief topic of conversation here to-day is the eleventh hour democratic movement looking to the withdrawal of Seymour and Blair. Nothing else seems to be thought of. Its novelty, boldress, impracticability, rashness and folly form subjects of discussion in every circle, and there is so much said pro and con is really difficult to determine whether those who denounce it or those who profess to regard it with admiration are the most numerous in this city. Inasmuch as the scheme has come to a sudden check, and may indeed be said to be entirely defunct now, it is a matter of no moment how much strength or weakness it possesses here. That it is dead admits of scarcely a doubt after a perusal of she following despatch sent here by Belmont, Tilden and Schell to Jonah D. Hoover :-

JONAH D. HOOVER, Washington, D. C.:—
No authority or posibility to change front. All frends consider it totally impracticable and equivalent to disbanding our forces. We in New York are not panie-stricken.

AUGUST BELMONT.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL From this it seems pretty certain that there will be no gathering of the National Democratic Committee, and therefore no changing of front or swapping of horses before election day. However, some of the prime movers in the matter are unwilling to give it up. They believe they can even still force Belmont to succumb by urging their sceme vigor-ously and getting up a furore throughout the country. They say the very boldness and novelty of the thing will so captivate the popular mind as to compensate for all the objections urged against it, and that to repudiate it after the extensive public exposure will prove more getrimental to the party than to adopt it. There seems to be a party at work in the interest of President Johnson who favor the scheme and who assent that even yet, were he ominated, he could so manipulate the public patronage as to overcome the small majorities dereloped in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and gather to his support thousands who condemn both Seymour's antecedents and Blair's unlucky revolutionary letter. The American people, they say, know where Johnson stands. They know he is a strong Union man, whose words and deeds during the war leave no room for doubt. They believe the per-secutions he has endured in his attempts to arrest ultra-radicalism have won him the good will of thousands of moderate republicans, would not vote for Seymour and yet dislike the Chicago platform. They contend the democracy united in his favor, and that with the sup sed defection he would occasion in the republican ranks, by the power of patronage as well as natural sympathy, his election would be assured. I do not imagine this movement will really amount to anything, nor have I reason to believe that Johnson himself would co-operate in it. In the excitement and confusion that prevailed last night, all sorts of imor flying about, it was impossible to separate the truth from faischood. Among the erro-neous statements was one that Chief Justice Chase had been waited upon by a committee and had signified his willingness to accept. There is no truth whatever in it. Chase, though perfectly aware of the new movement, has not stated to any ne his willingness to accept, nor has he been offered the nomination up to the present moment by any committee. On both these points I am confident Perhaps the statement that a committee to urge seymour to withdraw had reached Utica is as little entled to credit as the other one which I have corrected As to Hancock, I see no reason to change the opinion expressed in my despatches last night. He will have nothing to do with the movement, and I am informed has carnestly dissuaded the movers in it from pressing it further. Among republicans are in great glee over it. Wade says the demo cratic party will have to change principles as well as men before it can get the people to endo it. In the Hall of Representatives to-day Colfax had a pleasant passage with Beck, of Kentucky. Said Colfax, "I hear you are about changing your candidates." "Oh, I don't know," answered Beck; "I am inclined to think with Lincoln that it is bad policy swapping horses when you are crossing the stream."
"But," said the Speaker, "what will you do with all your Seymour and Blair banners, &c., if you change candidates?" "Oh," said Beck, laughingly, but with a meaning shake of the head, "I'm afraid we shall have to get rid of a good many other things as well

As showing the change of feeling since Tuesday's elections I may add that the policy of getting Sey-mour and Blair out of the field and of nominating Grant and Colfax is urged here by some democrats This is a curious feature of the new development. It is put in this way:-"We can't elect our own ticket; why not, then, abandon a hopeless fight and pay Grant, who has saved the Union, the compilment of a unanimous vote for the Presidency. They urge that Grant deserves a national recognition of this kind, and that it would be a fine stroke of policy to adopt the idea. There could be no surer means, they say, of securing peace and harmony throughout the country, and it would have the additional advantage of raising Grant above the level of both parties by making him the President of the whole people and freeing him from mere partisan

The Proposed Disruption in the Democratic Party.

[From the Washington Intelligencer (President's organ), Oct. 16.]

We are convinced that the democratic party seek only the restoration of the constitution of 1759. In putting forward a ticket in the present temper of the country, we have always maintained, they should have kept in view the fact that the remoderates were divided in sentiment upon the measures of reconstituted as well upon finance. It is unquestionally true that the republicans, before the adoption of those measures, constituted a majority of the Northern people. In putting up a ticket, then, sound policy and patriotism commanded that the democrats should distinctly recognize as within the pale of their organization all who opposed the measures to which we have referred. The New York Convention thought otherwise, and nominated Governor Seymour and General Biair. Those pominations, we admit, were judicious enough if the object alone was to maintain the integrity of the democratic party. But we had again and again declared that the preservation of the Union, under the authority of its organic law, was the grand purpose we had in view in entering upon the canvass of 1868. As a minority could avail little in such a work policy and sound principles demanded nominations which would draw largely from conservative men of all parties. That demand was not heeded; but it is still in full force, and now is the time to obey it.

was not heeded; but it is still in its love, and he is the time to obey it.

Let those upon whom the convention of the party conferred the great honor of its confidence rise to the heartt of the great occasion; and then, emulating their exalted patriotism, let the National Executive Committee execute the trust reposed in them by the people without fear and with no other sentiment than devotion to the country and the constitution.

people without fear and with no other sentiment than devotion to the country and the constitution. [Washington (Oct. 15) correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

The democrats here are in a high state of excitament this evening over the editorial in the New York World of to-day, advising substantially the with-drawal of Seymour and biair and the nomination of other candidates. The article was telegraphed here in full and resulted in an immediate conference of the leading democrats, among whom was Montgomery Blair. The Express, the democratic coening organ, came out in an apparent endorsement of the proposition, and Colonel Hoover, who is the chairman of the National Democratic resident Committee, is said to be earnestly in favor of calling the National Executive Committee together and placing Chief Justice Chase and General Prankin in nomination as democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; and by a good many democrats the whole movement is looked upon as a confession of defeat in November more overwheiming than that which the democracy experienced on Tuesday. It is generally believed to-night that the Intelligencer will tomorrow chime in with the World article. Chief Justice Chase, however, has heard nothing of this new movement so far as his name is coupied with it, and those who have had communication with

nim to-day are fully confident that he would accept no committee nomination for President. Falling to get him to accept the next name mentioned to take seymour's place is that of General McClellan.

Intense Excitement Among the Ohio Demo-

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16, 1868. The New York HERALD's Washington despat ng that August Belmont and the De National Committee were to meet Horatio Seymour to-day at Utica and that he is to be withdrawn has caused intense excitement here among the demo-crats, and they denounce the New York World with great bitterness, declaring that it has sold out to the bondholders. "Hang the World," is their cry. A prominent democrat says it has struck its colors to the enemy and should be classed among the de-serters.

The Plan Denounced by the Albany Regency. ALBANY, Oct. 16, 1868. The Albany Argus rejects and contemns the sug-

gestions of the National Intelligencer and New York World as to a change of front by the democracy, and insists upon pursuing the campaign to the end under the candidates and platform of the July Con-The Georgia Press Oppose Any Change AUGUSTA, Oct. 16, 1868,

The Constitutionalist deprecates the suggestion for

a change of standard bearers of the democratic

party, and adheres to the principles and policy of

the party and urges a vigorous prosecution of the canvass. It charges Belmont and the World with lukewarmness and an effort to sell out to the bond-holders, and calls for a change in the head of the National Executive Committee.

of the Democrats. New ORLEANS, Oct. 16, 1868. This morning's Times has a leader based on the telegraphic report that the World recommends the withdrawal of General Blair from the ticket. It

"Principles, Not Men," Still the Battle Cry

withdrawal of General Blair from the ticket. It says:—

Such a suggestion, confined as it is to one of the democratic standard bearers, presents an invidious distinction. If there be good grounds for the withdrawal of General Blair there are equally good grounds for the withdrawal of Governor Seymour. Both these gentlemen are more ambiticus of making the cause successful than of becoming themselves the recipients of personal honors, and certainly neither of them would like to be in any manner associated with the organization of defeat. We remember with what reluctance Governor Seymour submitted himself to be put in nomination for the Presidency, and we are satisfied that he would feel relieved if in any honorable manner he could transfer to other and broader shoulders the responsibility under which he now labors. Nor can we imagine for a moment that the gallant and patriotic General Blair would present any obstacle to such a change in the political programme as would furnish new assurances of success to the principles enunciated in the democratic platform. Harmonious and effective action is especially desired. The West and the South would not be satisfied with the withdrawal of General Blair if Governor Seymour were to remain on the ticket. In order to satisfy all sections and at the same time show the undiminished confidence of the democratic chiefatians in the two gentlemen selected by the New York Convention to champion the cause of the people in the approaching Presidential contest, we would respectfully suggest to the democratic battle cry has always been "Principles, not men," and General Blair the high honor of selecting their own successors in the canvass. The old democratic battle cry has always been "Principles, not men," and the policy of adhering to that cry in the letter as in the spirit was never more clearly apparent than at present. Furthermore, we begins to suggest that whatever is done should be done quickly. This is no time to haggie about forms or to bring together conventions from the extre

This evening's Picayune has a leader similar in tenor to that of the Times. The Picayune suggests the names of Hancock and Hendricks or Hancock and Adams for Presidential candidates.

## THE ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania. THE VOTE IN PHILADELPHIA AND CIVIL AND JUDICIAL

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16, 1868. The return indges met at ten o'clock and went on reading returns, but are unable to make out the totals in consequence of no returns received from three precincts of the First ward.

A mandamus was also received from the Court of Common Pieas, directing the return judges not to complete the totals until further orders. The re has been an informality in a precinct of the Nineteenth

ward, which the Court is engaged in hearing.

The following are the official majorities without the three precincts of the First ward and the Nineteenth ward:-

teenth ward:—

Mayor—Fox, democrat, 1,779.

City Solicitor—Barger, democrat, 1,081.

Presiding Juage of the District Court—Hirst, democrat, 55.

Associate Juage—Greenbank, democrat, 351.

Receiver of Taxes—Meilow, democrat, 337.

City Commissioner—Weaver, democrat, 1,040.

City Comptroller—Getz, democrat, 815.

Adding the reported majorities in the Nineteenth

ward, Hirst is defeated by 336 majority and Greenbank by nine votes; Fox's majority is reduced to 1,390; Barger's to 711; Mellow is defeated by 82 majority, and Weaver's majority is reduced to 681 and Getz' to 580.

THE CITY CONGRESSIONAL TICKET. The official returns for Congress give the following majorities:-

najorities:—
First District—Randall, democrat, 6,337.
Second District—O'Neill, republican, 2,855.
Third District—Moffett, democrat, 127.
Fourth District—Kelley, republican, 1,859.
Fifth District—Reading, democrat, 41.
It is impossible to give the full vote on the city leket. The Nineteenth ward is not yet counted.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS. Reading, for Congress, has 777 majority in Bucks Schuylkill county, official, gives Boyle 1, 203; Conner.

democrat, for Congress, 1,239.

Lebanon county, official, gives the republican candiate for Auditor General 1,409, and 1,483 for Cake

republican candidate for Congress, which elects him The following returns are official:—Lycoming county gives 351 majority; Perks county gives Boyle 6,508; Cumberland county gives Boyle 22 majority; Carbon county gives Boyle 643 majority; Beauty

county gives Boyle 304 majority. F. M. Kimmell (dem), for Congress, has 326 ma-

The following official majorities have been re-

4.44	Liente.	nep.
Cambria	738	-
Centre	379	-
Clinton	773	_
Columbia	1,981	
Montrose	476	-
Northumberland	453	-
York	2,953	-
Armstrong	-	527
Blair	-	658
Crawford	_	1,686
Erie	-	3,171
Huntingdon	-	999
Indiana	-	2,552
Perry		44
Union	-	714
Warren	-	1,102
Washington	2	-

Fuller official returns give Fox 1,838 majority; Melloy, 238 majority; Sheppard, 275 majority; Fletener, 631 majority; Getz, 742 majority; Barger, 822 majority; Weaver, 953 majority, and Greenbank 125—all democrats.

Hare (republican), President Judge of the District Court, has 25 majority.

SCRANTON, Oct. 16, 1862.

Susquehanna county gives strong (rep.) for Congress 1,295 majority.
Luzerne county gives Woodward (dem.) 3,084 majority, electing Woodward by 1,789.
Luzerne county, official, on the State ticket gives 3,428 democratic majority.

Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16, 1868. Seventy-five counties in Ohio have thus far been eard from, which give a republican majority of 15,533. Thirteen counties are yet to be heard from. They gave 1,300 republican majority last year. The republican gain in the counties from which reports have been received is 13,949.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 16, 1868. Further official returns to-day confirm the success the republican ticket by about 1,000 majority. The Democratic State Central Committee concede the election of Baker on returns published this morning by 800. They say that if the votes of certain townships are thrown out for frauds or informalities it will be much larger. There have been many

where votes will be thrown out.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1868.

Mr. Voorhees has telegraphed hither that he is elected to Congress by 100 majority and Mr. Hen-

dricks is defeated for Governor of Indiana by prob-

CONCRESSMEN ELECT.

Sections to the Ferty-first Compared with the Fortleth Congress.
[Republicans in Roman; democrats in static.]

Dist. Fortieth Congress. Forty-first Congress. 1—John Lynch. John Lynch. 2—Sidney Perham. Samuel P. Morrill. 3—James G. Blaine. James G. Blaine. John A. Peters. John A. Peters. 5—Frederics A. Pike. Eugene Hale. VEAMONT.

1—Frèd. É. Woodbridge. Charles W. Willard.

2—Luke P. Poland. Luke P. Poland.

3—Worthington C. Smith. Worthington C. Smith.

2—Loke P. Poland. ... Luke P. Poland.
3—Worthington C. Smith. Worthington C. Smith.

1—Samuel J. Randall. ... Samuel J. Randall.

2—Charles O'Neill. ... Charles O'Neill.

3—Leonard Myers. ... John Magnet.

4—William D. Kelley. ... Caleb N. Taylor.

6—Benjamin M. Boyer ... John D. Sties.

7—John B. Reading ... Caleb N. Taylor.

6—Benjamin M. Boyer ... John D. Sties.

8—J. Lawrence Gett. ... J. Lawrence Gett.

9—Oliver J. Dickey. ... Oliver J. Dickey.

10—Henry I. Cake. ... Henry L. Cake.

11—Daniel M. Van Auken. Daniel M. Van Auken.

22—Geo. W. Woodward. ... Geo. W. Woodward.

13—Ulysses Mercur. ... Ulysses Mercur.

14—George F. Miller ... John B. Packer.

15—Adam J. Glossbrenner. Richard J. Haldeman.

16—William H. Koontz. ... John Cessus.

7—Daniel J. Morrell. ... Daniel J. Morrell.

8—Stephen F. Wilson. ... Wm. H. Armstrong.

9—Glenni W. Schofield. ... Glenni W. Schofield.

19—S. Newton Pettis. ... Charles W. Gilfillau.

1—John Covode. ... John Covode.

2—James K. Moorhead. ... James S. Negley.

3—Thomas Williams. ... Darwin Phelps.

4—Geo. V. Lawrence. ... Joseph B. Doniey.

Olito.

1—Benjamin Eggleston ... P. W. Strader.

1—Benjamin Eggleston...P. W. Strader, 2—Samuel F. Carey...Job E. Stevenson, 3—Robert C. Schenck...Robert C. Schenck, 4—William Lawrence...William Lawrence, 5—William Mangen...William Mangen... 4—William Lawrence. William Lawrence,
5 William Mungen. William Mungen,
6—Reader W. Clarke. John A. Smith,
7—Sam. Shellabarger. James J. Winans.
8—John Beatty. John Beatty,
9—Ralph P. Buckland. E. F. Dickinson,
10—James M. Ashley. Truman H. Hoag,
11—John T. Wilson. John T. Wilson,
12—Phil. Van Trump. Phil. Van Trump,
13—Columbus Delano. George W. Morran,
14—Martin Welker. Martin Welker,
15—Tobias A. Plants. E. H. Moore,
16—John A. Bingham. John A. Bingham,
17—Ephraim R. Eckley. Jacob A. Ambler,
18—Rufus P. Spalding. William H. Upton,
19—James A. Garfield. James A. Garfield,
The districts have been changed, and we give the
old as compared with the new, in their numerical
order:—
1—William E. Niblack. William E. Niblack.

order:— 1—William E. Niblack....William E. Niblack.

1—William E. Niblack. William E. Niblack.
2—Michael C. Kerr. Michael C. Kerr.
3—Morton C. Hunter. William S. Holman
4—William S. Holman. George W. Julian.
6—George W. Julian. John Coburn.
6—John Coburn. D. W. Voorhees.
7—Henry D. Washburn. Godlove S. Orth.
8—Godlove S. Orth. Daniel D. Pratt.
9—Schuyler Coifax. John P. C. Shanks.
10—William William S. William Williams.
11—John P. C. Shanks. Jasper Packard. John Taffe......John Taffe.

Rufus Mallory...... Joseph S. Smith. RECAPITULATION-SEVEN STATES. 

Delaware..... North Carolina..... South Carolina..... Arkansas ....

Total in Fortleth Congress......176
Virginia (8), Mississippi (6) and Texas (4) are not
reresented in the Fortleth Congress. The whole
number of States are entitled to 243 representatives.

West Virginia is now the only State that will hold an election previous to November 3. That State will choose from the two tickets annexed on the 22d of

Cong, Democratic. Republican, 1—H. S. Walker. J. H. Duval, 2—W. G. Brown. J. C. McGrew. 3—C. P. T. Moore. T. S. Whiteher. Governor Boreman (republican) was elected two years ago by 6,644 majority. The local elections last year showed no material change.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT .- A laborer named Daniel Agnes, employed at Talmage's coal yard, was seriously injured by falling from a scaffold upon which he was stand-ing, yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the City Hospital.

DROWNING CASUALTY .- At a late hour on Thursday night a man named Peter Colmore accidentally fell into the river near the Hamilton avenue ferr and was drowned. His body was recovered hosting an in the recovered hosting and was taken to the late residence of the deceased in Fifth avenue, near Wyckoff strot. The Coroner was notified to hold an inqu.

LONG ISLAND INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF ALLEGED BURGLARS .- H. Weiself, L. Costello, C. McCann and L. Seymour, arrested in Brooklyn for stealing \$600 worth of boots and shoes from H. Traub, at Woodhaven, were committed to jall by Justice Snediker, of Jamaica. SUDDEN DEATH.—James Lott, at Jamaica South,

while picking up potatoes in the field, was taken in and almost instantly expired. Crowners quest re-ported—"visitation of the hand of an unforseen hand of Providence."

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.-The trial of Michael Healy, of Astoria, indicted for the murder of John N. Brown, in the above village, on the 5th of July Oyer and Terminer, Judge Lott presiding, yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. The prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for the term of two years. The Court then adjourned for the term.

INTERESTING TO MANUFACTURERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1868.
GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 30th uit, calling
my attention to a former letter, has been received.
You state that you manufacture Britannia ware in
the State of Connecticut, where you pay a tax on its
value when shipped to Cincinnati, where you finish
it by plating. You wish to know whether you must
pay another tax on its value when finished in Circinnati.

pay another tax on its value when finished in Gincinati.

In answer I have to gay that under the present law the tax is assessed on manufacturers' sales, and not on the estimated value of their goods. If you do not sell your wares in the condition in which you manufacture them in Connecticut, but remove them to Cincinnati, where you finish them by plating, you should make your quarterly returns of sales and pay the tax thereon in the district where you finish your goods, and not in the district where the manufacture is commenced.

If you buy unfininished ware and finish it by plating, thereby adding from fifty to one hundred per cent to the value, you are liable to pay tax on your gross sales in excess of \$1,250 per quarter. The act of March 31, 1868, makes no provision for any deduction from the amount of gross sales to cover expenses of sale, nor for taxing only the amount of increased value, added by more completely finishing or fitting articles for sale or use by any of those processes described in the ninety-fifth section of the act of June 30, 1864. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner,
To Manning, Rosingon & Co., Cincinnati, Office.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY POLITICS.

Republican Campaign Meeting—Griswold and Cornell Club—Address by John L. Thomas, of Maryland.

paign Club was held last evening at their headquar-ters corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street. The hall was filled by a highly respectable and enthusiastic assemblage, among whom were a number of ladies, and a band of music discoursed patriotic music, while artillery salvos from a gun in Madison square made windows ungle and added still more to the general enthusiasm.

The meeting was called to order by Thomas Muf

phy, President of the club, and the Mr. John L. Thomas, representative in the Thirty-ninth Congress from the State of Maryland, was introduced as the first speaker. He said the late democratic party, which, happily, commenced to "breathe its last" on Tuesday evening, was a party that had eyes, but saw not; it had ears, but heard not; it had feet, but moved not, and corrupt and diseased, from head to foot, was its condition when on Tuesday last it came to a timely end in three of the States of the Union. Therefore he did not come to discuss the already settled question as to whether Grant and Colfax were to be next Prestdent and Vice Paesident, but the great questions, it now seemed, was as to whether Seymour and Biair should be withdrawn from the canvass, who should be substituted for them, and how long the parties who might be substituted for them would remain in the position. According to the New York World, a copy of which (of yesterday's issue) he then held in his hand, these were the great questions now agitated the democratic mind. On Tuesday last he saw more sick men in the streets of New York than he had ever seen before, and was informed by a courteous policeman that they were all sick democrats. The lights at Tammany appeared to have gone out, and even their campaign banners flapped despondingly on the night air. The editors of the World and the National Intelligencer of Washington seemed to have aught the party affection. It made little difference to the people, however, cratic party, which, happily, commenced to "breathe informed by a courteous polleoman that they were all sick democrats. The lights at Tammany appeared to have gone out, and even their campaign banners dapped despondingly on the night air. The editors of the World and the National Intelligencer of Washington seemed to have caught the party affection. It made little difference to the people, however, whether the democratic candidates were withdrawn or not. He did not like the idea of kicking a dead dog, but the democrate party was such a contemptible dead dog that it was hard to help kicking it, and so far as fighting the democratic party was concerned it was only a waste of breath, for there was nothing left to light. The speaker then proceeded to read a leading article from the World of yesterday, in which occurs the passages, "Two reasons appear, in the absence of either of which our triumph would have been certain. These reasons are such as to show that the majority of the people are really on our side and have been repelled from our support by things having no proper connection with us," &c. That word "filings," the speaker proceeded to say, was becoming of some his orical significance. Phil Sherdian once sent word to Grant that "if things were pushed he thought he could way the rebots." In the retrievy, "push things," and "things, were pushed he hought he could way the rebots." In the retrievy, "push things," and "things, as in back the could write the comments of the peaker on the article referred to elicited peals of haghter. Belmont, also, now wanted to keep Seymour in to save Hoffman; but it was doubtful whether that would save him. Hoffman went on board the Merrimac and the Monitor must consider the peaker of the hot shot poured into her. The democracy say that Griswold set sail for the Monitor; but if he did he had done something for it that no democrat would do. He not only saved the United States seaports from the Merrimac, but revolutionized naval warfare throughout the world and reduced land fortifications to worthlessness. New Yorkers should be p

portant part of the Union, and in the ratio of its importance in the Union it became important to secure its co-operation with the great Union party. If the loyal people of this State did their duty carnestly and faithfully they would succeed in electing their State ticket in November, and on the 4th of March next they would instal as the Chief Magistrate of the nation their Presidential candidate, and their watchword would be Grant, Colfax and peace for the country.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting, and the assemblage adjourned with cheers and the greatest enthusiasm.

Ratification of Horace Greeley for Congress The Fourth Assembly District Irish Republican Campaign Club hold a meeting last evening at their headquarters, No. 68 East Broadway. After a few preliminary remarks the chairman, Dr. H. Powell. introduced General D. F. Burke, who addressed the meeting on "American Politics as Seen from an Irish Standpoint." The republican candidates were Irish Standpoint." The republican candidates were already elected, and when General Grant takes his seat in the Presidential chair the bill for the especial protection of frish-American citizens abroad will be rigidly enforced, and a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the Alabama claims effected. The clause empowering the President of the United States to arrest and imprison a British subject for every Irishman deprived of his liberty by the English government was defeated by democratic votes. Horace Greeley has always been a friend to Ireland. (A voice—"How about John Morrissey!") "John Morrissey is a friend to Ireland, too," replied General Burke. Tumuituous cheers were then given for Horace Greeley and John Morrissey. General Burke concluded by calling upon the meeting to support Mr. Greeley. concluded by calling upon the meeting to support Mr. Greeley.

Several prominent Irish republicans then ad-dressed the meeting, and resolutions were passed ratifying the nomination of Mr. Greeley for Con-gress and promising hearty support.

Fourteenth District Assembly Nomination The Radical Republican Nominating Convention of the Fourteenth Assembly district mei last evening at No. 23 avenue D, and nominated Bernard Sheridan as their candidate for member of Congress.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

Democratic County Convention.
The delegates elected to the Kings county Demo cratic County Convention, assembled at No. 9 Court street, at noon yesterday. The meeting was called to order by Mr. James B. Craig, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee. Upon performing this office, Mr. Craig took occasion to make a few

remarks, in which he said he hoped that the action of the Convention would be harmonious and that its ticket would be composed of the best citizens only, in order that it might meet with that support which they hoped for. Andrew Black, of the wine-teenth ward, was then appellied secretary and owen Honorap, of the Twelth ward, sergeant-at-arms. The names of the delegates were then called, to which seventy-seven responded, four only being ab-sent. On motion of Mr. William H. Fowler, Aaron J. Michaels, of the Sixth ward, was chosen permanent chairman, and Mr. Black secretary of the Conyec-

The following ticket was then unanimously elected, the vice coce mode of voting being practiced without the intervention of a ballot.

District Allories—Samuel D. Morris.\*
County Freasurer—Thomas A. Gardiner.\*
Superintendents of the Poor—Henry Sieler, Third district; Cornelius Fergusson.\*
Coroners—Dr. Joseph B. Jones, Western district;
Lawrence Whitehill, Eastern district.
Justice of the Sessions—Stephen I. Voorhies,
The present incumbents.

The Democratic City Convention met at the head-quarters of the General Committee, Court street, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and organized at three o'clock yesterday alternoon, and organized
by electing Robert Furey as its chairman, and William S. Leech, of the Fourth Ward, secretary. The
following ticket was elected:—
Comptroller—Evan M. Johnson.
Auditor—James O'Brien.
Cotlector of Taxes—Isaao Badeau.\*
City Treasurer—Cortland A. Sprague.
Potice Justice—Andrew Waish:
Justice of the Peace—John Delmar.\* First district;

second district, James Buckley; Sixth district,

Last evening the republicans of the Seventh Assem bly district met in convention at 59 Broadway, E. D., to nominate a candidate. Mr. K. B. Howard was chosen chairman, and Mr. Robert Potter secretary.

A lengthy protest from a Mr. Lockwood and others
against the nomination of Mr. Samuel T. Maddox
was presented and appropriately disposed of, when,
on motion of Mr. John D. Darlington, Mr. Samuel T.
Maddox was nominated by acciamation amid enthu-

Third District Congressional Convention.
The delegates to the Third District Democratic Congressional Convention met last night at No. 1 Court street and nominated Major General H. W.

QUEENS COUNTY POLITICS.

First Congressional District Nomination. The First Congressional District Republican Convention, comprising the countles of Queens, Richmond and Suffolk, met at Jamaica yesterday and unanimously nominated Colonel Alfred M. Wood, of Queens. The Convention, after making the nomina-tion, resolved to make the future apportionment of delegates to the Convention as follows:—Suffolk, twelve; Queens, twelve; Richmond, which has hitherto had but six, was increased to nine.

GEORGIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

General P. M. B. Young, in accepting the demoratic nomination for Congress from the Seventh

Georgia Congressional district, remarks:-Georgia Congressional district, remarks:—

To me it is clear that American politics have reached a point in the downward track of decline and corruption which leaves it barely possible for the true friends of liberty and law to inaugurate recovering measures. Our receptive capacity as a people for the arts of the demagoque, and our toleration of the pranks and insolence of tyranny are most astounding. To-day, in less than eighty years of a political existence, we are forced to our election between the best and the worst government in the experience of mankind. I say the best government, because the world can bear witness to the universal freedom and happiness of our people under the seventy years of democratic and constitutional government which preceded these sad days. I say the worst, because throughout this unhappy South we are so trampled upon and outraged that we can aimost declare that any change whatever would be a mercy.

## TELEGRAPHIC POLITICAL NEWS.

Speech of John Quincey Adams in Charles ton-He Is Opposed to Universal Suffrage-Good Advice to Whites and Blacks.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 16, 1868. A large meeting was held this evening, at which John Quincy Adams made a speech. Mr. Adams said he had come here by invitation, and therefore felt at liberty to give that most unpleasant of com-modities, good advice. He said he had been a free soller, a republican, voted for Lincoln, was a supporter of the war and an enemy of slavery. was his position at the close of the war: but then when the Southern people had laid down their arms and were ready to come back he was ready to take them by the hand and receive them. Many of the best men of the republican party held the same view. Then came the thirteenth amend-ment abolishing slavery, which was ratified by all the Southern States. Then the fourteenth amendthe same view. Then came the thirteenth amendment abolishing slavery, which was ratified by all the Southern States. Then the fourteenth amendment, containing a clause disfranchising the Southern leaders. He thought the Southern people were right in rejecting it. They could do no less. He then stated that the North had always considered the people of the South who engaged in the war as rebels, and when conquered as prisoners of war who had no rights. They appealed to the constitution, but it was not their constitution, They fought against it, and the Reconstruction acts regard the Southern States as foreign territory. The chief difficulty now between the Northern and Southern people is not difference of opinion. They think nearly slike, but unfortunately they do not seem to understand each other. The people in Massachusetts still had the traditional idea of the Southern and domineering and intolerant of any difference of opinion. Since coming down himself he found that the newspapers had not told the truth about the South. He had spent several days in intimate conversation with General Wade Hampton and had learned his views of the future, and he was now satisfied that Hampton was no more of a rebell than himself. He said that the people of the South must not expect much from any political party. If Grant is elected it will not be as bad for the South as many here appear to think. They should remember, above all things, that whether they like it or not they could do nothing; they could not go again to war. Where would they get ammunition or even banners? The policy of the South is peace. The North desires assurances that slavery will not be re-established, neither in its old form nor yet as a punishment for crime; and there must be perfect freedom of speech. Then, but not until then, can there be perfect reconstruction, harmony and reunion. He spoke words or kindness to the negroes, who were present in large numbers, assuring them that it was to their interest to stand by their friends whom they had known the lo dons his present course. He said he was opposed to universal suffrage, but was satisfied that the people of the South were ready to concede impartial suffrage to white and black, as is the case in the radical State of Massachusetts. With the extinction of slavery, he said, all cause for bad feeling between the North and the South had passed away, and he hoped that soon Massachusetts and South Carolina would again stand side by side, as brothers and friends, as they had done in the days of the revolution.

Democratic Bld for the Negro Vote.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 16, 1868.

The Democratic State Central Executive Club
manimously adopted the resolution presented by Wade Hampton endorsing Lee's letter to Rosecrats. The sense of the club is decidedly in favor of quali-fied negro suffrare. An address to the people will doubtless be issued in a few days.

POLITICAL NOTES.

"Going to the rear at the sound of the enemy's guns".—The advice given by democratic organs to withdraw their candidates before the smoke in the contests in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana has fairly

cleared away.

How to increase Grant's vote half a million-Vithdraw Seymour and Blair and put up anybody The advice of sentity and puerility-To withdraw

andidates after having once fairly put them in the The resort of cowards-To skulk in the face of the

enemy.

Foundling hospital wanted—For Sam Tilden and Johnny Green if Seymour be withdrawn. Helmbold has given 40,000 reasons for not drawing Seymour.

Ought to be made to walk the plank-Granny Walker, if he keeps on attempting to demoralize the democratic party as he has lately. A chance for Bergh-To gather up the headless

democratic roosters which failed to crow after the late state elections.

"Where are the revolutionists?" exclaimed General Blair, at a recent meeting. "Here we are, Giueral," unfortunately responded an inebriated Hiber-

Otis P. Lord has been nominated for Congress by the democrats in Ben Butler's district. It will be a lively contest between the Lord and the Devil. Hon. Oakes Ames has been renominated by the re-

publicans for Congress from the Second Massachuits district. "Tall oaks," &c. An exchange, referring to R, r. pana, Jr., one of Ben Butler's competitors, says he is the author of 'Three Years Before the Mush." What mash?

A radical print suggests the following as demoratic mottoes;—
"Your candidate I cannot be."—Seymour.
"You have plunged me in a sea of troubles."—

eymour.
"Where are the victories you promised us?"—Seymour. "Pity me, Harvey! Pity me."-Seymour,

Another is facetious as follows:

All dough—Horatio Seymour's cake,
Water melon-choly—The response of Onio, Indians, Pennsylvania and Nebraska to Horatio

eymour. Caught by the whelming tide—Seymour. Schenk-ed—Vallandigham. A sympathizing brace—Vallandigham and Voor-

winged—Mother Cary's chicken, Sam.
Hard baked—Hendrick's goose.
A good runner—Shanks for Congress in Indiana,
The last Trump—P. Van Trump, democratic Conpressinan from Ohio.
Ex-Senator Carliale, of Virginia, being desirous of

sioner Rollins. Major General Hooker on the Retired List

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1868.

WASHINGTON.

The Further Adjournment of

Congress Till November.

Solicitor Binckley and the Alleged Reve-

nue Frauds.

The Counterblast from Commis-

Solicitor Binckley and the Whiskey Frauds.

The great interest felt in the late elections has

drawn the attention of the public from the Internal

Revenue Bureau, Binckley and the whiskey frauds. These questions, however, do not mean to remain in ekground for any considerable time. They are again in operation, and the old contest between the investigators and the concealers of fraud is about starting once more into activity. It seems that the prosecution has run short of money and a little more is needed to further the ends of justice; but the Secretary of the Treasury has informed them that he cannot find a fund anywhere about the Treasury that he would be warranted in appropriating to that purpose. This announcement, it is said, has created some little confusion in the proceedings attending the case, and all parties interested on the side of the prosecution have had their heads together for the past day or two, devising ways and means to over-come this financial obstacle. It is reported that the President is a good deal dissatisfied with Mr. McCtiloch's conclusion, and it is thought now that the result of the Cabinet deliberations to-day on this question will be that the Secretary will succeed in finding an odd balance that may be devoted to the object of exposing frauds on the revenue without incurring the charge of misappropriation of the public funds. It has been suggested by some who have kept themselves well advised in the progress of this fraud examination that Secretary might probably raise a little more material aid from the same source which furnished the \$2,000 already expended in behalf of the investigation, \$1,000 of which was paid soon after proceedings were commenced and \$1,000 when Judge Fullerton was brought into the case. Commissioner Rollins is still in pursuit of the irrepressible Binckley and brings against that officer one charge upon another. He now urges the Secretary to remove Binckley from office, on the ground that he has committed a serious breach of the Internal Revenue law, which specifies that any officer of the Internal Revenue Department who may be aware of the existence of frauds upon the revenue and who shall fail to report them immediately to his superior officer shall be liable to punishment by removal, fine and imprisonment. The Commissioner charges that Solicitor Binckley professes to know of the existence of serious frauds upon the revenue, and has failed to comply with the law in not reporting said frauds to the Commissioner. Binckley, it is understood, was arraigned before the Secretary on this grave charge, and defended himself so successfully that he has been honorably acquitted. It is not likely, therefore, that he will lose his official head until he has had sufficient time given him to rescue his official reputation from danger by a thorough exposition of the doings of the mighty wiskey ring, which permitted about \$30,000,000 of tax on whiskey to

General Hooker Placed on the Retired List. Brevet Major General J. Hooker, having at his own request been ordered before the Board of Examina-tion, and having been found incapacitated for active service by injuries received while in command of the Army of the Potomac in 1865 and from sickness partially resulting therefrom while commanding the Department of the East in 1866, the President directs his name to be placed on the retired list of officers of that class in which disability results from long and active service or from some injury incident thereto, in accordance with section thirty-two of act anproved July 28, 1866. General Hooker is retired with full rank-Major General.

reach the Treasury out of about \$200,000,000 that was

due each year before the reduction was made las

Revenue Appointments. The following storekeepers were appointed today:-Joseph C. Stewart and Daniel Cushing for the Seventh district of Ohio; W. C. Blaine, Ninth Kentucky; Obediah Wheston, Eighth New York, Personal.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Taylor has returned from Chicago, where he has been attending the Indian Peace Commission Speaker Colfax left this city this evening, for New

Condition of New York National Banks The quarterly report of the national banks of New York on the first Monday in October shows the resources to be \$432,516,000, including among other tems:-Specie, \$3,371,000; three per cent certificates,

\$34,795,000; compound interest notes, \$901,000. THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1858. At twelve o'clock, noon, the flag was hotsted on the dome over each house, as is usual on the commencement of a session of Congress. The Senate

mencement of a session of Congress. The Senate chamber was entirely bare of carpet and other furniture, with the exception of chairs for the presiding officer and clerks, for the two reporters of the Globe, and Messrs, Cole, Cameron and Patterson, of Tennessee, the only Senators present. Twenty or thirty persons occupied seats in the galleries. There were a dozen or more doorkeepers, messengers, pages and others ready for work under the direction of Doorkeeper Bassett,

The President called the Senate to order at noon, when prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Gray. Chaplain, who implored blessings on Senators at home and those at work among the people.

The CLERK read the concurrent resolution, under which the present meeting was held.

The PRESIDENT said unless some motion was made to rescind the order he would declare the Senate adjourned. After waiting a few seconds and no motion having been made he accordingly declared an adjournment until the 10th of November.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1868. The following named Representatives were pre-

Colfax, Indiana: Lincoln, New York; O'Neill, Pennsylvania; French, North Carolina; Kitchen,

Colfax, Indiana: Lincoln, New York; O'Nelli, Pennsylvania: French, North Carolina; Kitchen, West Virginia; Corley and Cass, South Carolina: Reck, Kentucky: Prince and Edwards, Georgia, and Delegate Cavanaugh, of Montana.

Several ex-members were present—William McKee Dun, of Indiana: Samuel C. Fessenden, of Maine, and ex-pelogate Wallact & Idaho.

Te; of fifteen gentlemen connected with the press were also on the floor, together with several policemen and a large representation of messengers and pages. Two Globe reporters were in their customary places. The House was in thorough preparation for business, under the superintendence of Mr. Buxton, General Lippencoit's principal assistant doorkeeper.

At twelve O'clock Speaker Colfax called the House to order.

The Rev. D. Boynton, Chaplain, delivered a prayer, during which he returned thanks for the evidence of right-mindedness prevailing over the land, and asked that when the result of the great issue shall have been reached it may place the country, from this time forward, on the foundation upon which alone it can immovably rest, namely, righteousness and justice, out of which peace and prosperity will come. "We think," he said, "we begin to see the end of outrage, disorder and strife, and through these things the rapid growth and maturity of a great American free Christian nationality."

The Speaker then said the recess having expired

The SPEAKER then said the recess having expired the House would resume its seasion.

The reading of the journal was the next business in order, but it was at the printing office at his direction.

Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the House, then read

Ex-Senator Carlisle, of Virginia, being desirons of superseding Senator Van Winkle, has removed to Clarksburg, in West Virginia.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Star says:—"The colored troops fight nobly. One of them stole \$3.80 from a man and brether in Newburn the other night,"

Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the House, then read the concurrent resolution heretofore passed with reference to the meeting.

When the Speaker said no motion having been made to alter its terms he would, therefore, declare the House adjourned till the 10th of November, which he dtd, and thus ended the day's meeting, the proceedings in either House occupying not more than five or six minutes.